



County Borough of Southampton.

Annual Report

ON THE

Health of Southampton

For the Year 1906,

BY

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Southampton:

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MDCCCXVII.

By the order of the Local Government Board, dated March 23rd, 1891, Article 18, Section 14, it is prescribed that the Medical Officer of Health shall “prepare an Annual “Report to be made to the end of December in each year, “comprising a summary of the action taken during the “year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account “of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of “the year. The report shall also contain an account of “the enquiries which he has made as to conditions injurious “to health existing in his district, and of the proceedings “in which he has taken part or advised under the Public “Health Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to “those conditions ; and also an account of the supervision “exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes “over places and houses that Sanitary Authorities have “power to regulate, with the nature and results of any “proceedings which may have been so required and taken “in respect of the same during the year. It shall also “record the action taken by him, or on his advice, during “the year in regard to offensive trades and to factories and “workshops. The report shall also contain tabular “statements (on forms to be supplied by the Local Govern- “ment Board, or to the like effect) of the sickness and “mortality within the district, classified according to “diseases, ages, and localities.”

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1906.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration, in compliance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, my Annual Report upon the condition of public health and a record of the work carried on in the Borough by the Health Department during the year 1906, together with statistical details. The work done and action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, is also included in the Report.

The death rate was the lowest ever recorded in Southampton, being 13·21, compared with 14·57 in the previous year.

In the Annual Summary of the Registrar General for 1906, Southampton appears ninth on the list of the 76 great towns in England and Wales, compared with nineteenth place in 1905.

The comparative mortality figures—given in the same summary—of the large towns on the South Coast for the year 1906—taking the death rate in England and Wales as 1,000, were :—

Hastings	...	...	845	Bournemouth	...	...	947
Southampton	...	...	846	Portsmouth	...	...	997
Devonport	...	...	896	Plymouth	...	...	1031
Brighton	...	...	943				

The year, from a public health point of view, was a favourable one.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. LAUDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Acreage	...	...	...	...	4,501
Population (estimated 1st July, 1906)	...	...	...	...	117,312
Number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	26·1
Number of houses inhabited (census, 1901)	...	...	...	...	19,843
Rateable value (October, 1906)	...	...	...	...	£553,435
Births	...	...	...	...	2,913
Birth rate	...	...	...	...	24·92
Deaths	...	...	...	...	1,544
Death rate	...	...	...	...	13·21
Do. from zymotic diseases	...	...	...	...	1·36
Average death rate (10 years, 1897-1906)	...	...	...	...	15·88

POPULATION.

The population estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of 1906 amounted to 117,312. The population of the three registration Districts has been estimated so as to agree with this total. Void houses and houses erected during the census have been taken into consideration in making the estimate for each district :—

	Population. Estimated.	Census.	Houses Occupied, Census.	Persons per House. Census, 1901.
Town Proper ...	63,985	61,319	10,887	5·63
Portswood and Bitterne Park	22,146	17,958	3,594	4·99
Shirley, Free- mantle and Millbrook ...	31,181	25,547	5,362	4·76
	<u>117,312</u>	<u>104,824</u>	<u>19,843</u>	

From the returns issued by the Borough Engineer's Department, it appears that 1,283 new houses have been completed for occupation between June, 1902, and December 31st, 1906. Particulars of the number of houses completed before June, 1902, are not obtainable, but allowing for their having been erected at the same rate as they have been since that date, it is estimated that over 1,600 houses have been erected since the last Census (April 1901).

In December, 1906, an enumeration of the void property in the Borough was made by the Health Department. It was found that there were 315 more houses vacant than at the Census in 1901. Deducting this number from the new houses completed for occupation (1640), the increase in the number of occupied houses in the Borough at the end of 1906 compared with the Census, 1901, is 1,325, viz :—

District.	Unoccupied Houses, Census, 1901.	Unoccupied Houses, Dec., 1906, as per enumeration by Health Department.	No. of such Houses at an estimated rental of under £26.	New Houses completed from Census 1901, to Dec. 1906 (estimated from Apr., 1901, to June, 1902).	Increase in number of occupied Houses compared with Census, 1901.
Town	238	315	182	133	56
Portswood and Bitterne Park.	207	258	170	595	544
Shirley, Freemantle, & Millbrook.	198	385	285	912	725
	643	958	637	1640	1,325

METEOROLOGY.

By the courtesy of the Director General of Ordnance Survey—Col. R. C. Hellard, R.E.,—an abstract for the year 1906 from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, is appended at the end of Report, also averages for 10 years—1896 to 1905.

The year 1906 was an exceptionally fine one, no less than 1898 hours of sunshine being recorded, being 208 hours more than the average, and compares very favourably with other towns in the South and South West of England.

The mean temperature for the year, recorded at the Ordnance Survey Office, was 51·3, and the average for the 10 years, 1896 to 1905, is 51·5, which shows that the climate of Southampton is one of the most temperate in the British Isles.

In the Annual Summary issued by the Meteorological Office, London, of observations at 132 stations for the year 1906, Southampton has a higher mean temperature than any other station in the British Isles with the exception of Scilly and the Channel Islands. The mean temperature for the year 1906, of towns on the South Coast, being—

Southampton ...	...	51·5	Brighton ...	...	50·8
Ventnor ...	...	51·4	Bournemouth ...	...	50·6
Falmouth ...	...	51·2	Eastbourne ...	...	50·2
Plymouth ...	...	51·0	Jersey ...	...	52·8
Scilly ...	...	...	...	...	52·4.

The rainfall, 33 inches, was rather more than the average, viz: 30 inches, due to the large rainfall during the month of January, when over eight inches fell.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the Borough for the year was 2,913, compared with 2,868 in 1905 and 3,003 in 1904.

The excess of births over registered deaths was 1,302, and the birth rate was 24·92 per 1,000. This is the lowest birth rate recorded in Southampton, and is 3·85 lower than the average for the previous ten years. The birth rate in each of the registration districts was exactly the same.

Town Proper	...	...	1,589 births	...	24·9 per 1,000
Portswood & Bitterne Park	550	„	...	24·9	„
Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook	...	...	774	„	...
				24·9	„

The birth rate in municipal wards varied from 32·03 in Northam Ward to 16·58 in Banister Ward. The birth rate being highest in the poorest districts and lowest in the more wealthy portions of the Borough. This inequality exists in all boroughs; the birth rate being considerably lower in the districts occupied by the well-to-do classes than in those occupied by their poorer neighbours.

The low birth rate in Town Ward, and, to some extent, in All Saints' Ward is accounted for by the fact that the houses are principally used as the business premises of merchants, whose families live elsewhere, and the houses occupied as dwellings by unmarried shop assistants and caretakers only.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 1,611; of which 849 were males and 762 females, giving after correction a death rate of 13·21 for the whole Borough, compared with 14·57 the previous year, and 14·57 for England and Wales in 1904.

Of the 1,611 deaths 346 occurred in public institutions, viz.:—28 in the Fever Hospital, 123 in Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, 35 in the Workhouse, 158 in Workhouse Infirmary, Shirley Warren, and 2 in the Free Eye Hospital.

In calculating the death rate, the deaths of non-residents occurring in public institutions, or on vessels arriving in the Port are deducted, and the deaths of persons belonging to the Borough, but occurring in other districts, are added. It is difficult to obtain information respecting the latter. Eighty-eight deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough. Twenty-one deaths of persons belonging to the Borough occurred in public institutions beyond the Borough. The death rates (calculated on the revised totals) in municipal wards are shown in Table A. The lowest rate—10·40—was in Portswood Ward, and the highest—17·44—in St. Mary's Ward. All the rates were lower than the average for five years, with the exception of St. Mary's and Banister Wards, which were slightly higher.

The death rate in each of the three Registration Districts of the Borough, per 1,000 of the population, is as follows:—

Town Proper	...	...	...	14·55
Portswood and Bitterne Park	...	...	...	10·96
Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook	...	...	...	12·10

The following table shows the birth rates, death rates, and infantile mortality in each of the municipal wards:—

TABLE A.

Showing Acreage, number of Inhabited Houses and Population at the Census, April, 1901, also Death Rates, Infantile Mortality, and Birth Rate in each of the Municipal Wards for different periods estimated on the population at such periods.

WARD.	Acreage.	Census, 1901.			Average for Five Years, 1901—1905.				1905.		1906.			
		Number of Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Number of persons per Acre.	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from all causes.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births Registered.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from all causes.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births Registered.	Birth Rate.
1. Town	64	954	5,775	90.2	1.63	1.58	16.85	270	18.42	1.25	1.26	14.12	154	18.54
2. St. James	84	1,244	7,590	90.4	2.07	1.88	19.10	177	23.04	1.51	2.26	14.13	119	26.49
3. St. Mary's	88	1,334	9,222	104.8	2.64	1.36	17.38	178	30.64	1.91	2.13	17.44	140	27.23
4. All Saints	178	1,255	6,584	37	0.94	1.35	14.13	112	16.89	0.71	1.27	13.21	98	18.89
5. Trinity	68	1,192	6,243	91.8	1.92	2.08	17.39	103	28.49	1.22	2.90	16.01	90	28.99
6. Northam	145	1,614	9,543	65.8	2.63	1.57	18.05	140	34.51	2.20	1.40	16.01	147	32.03
7. Nichols	79	1,456	7,374	93.1	0.72	1.57	14.44	93	26.71	0.52	1.03	12.84	122	25.56
8. Newtown	91	1,410	7,085	77.9	0.89	1.37	13.58	136	19.28	0.95	0.68	12.70	87	20.35
9. Bevois	184	1,624	7,795	42.4	0.99	0.82	13.00	105	19.96	0.91	0.91	12.33	91	21.34
10. Portswood	864	2,398	12,056	14	1.20	0.83	11.79	107	26.45	1.69	1.04	10.40	101	25.69
11. Banister	379	1,568	7,579	20	0.91	0.82	11.72	119	20.54	1.20	0.70	12.16	103	16.58
12. Freemanle	540	2,426	11,544	21.4	1.73	1.06	14.15	126	25.66	1.33	1.03	11.82	91	28.44
13. Shirley	962	1,368	6,424	6.6	1.60	0.85	14.31	123	29.74	1.97	1.18	12.51	134	29.49
Total	...	19,843	104,824	23.4	1.54	1.27	14.87	133	25.05	1.38	1.32	13.21	113	24.92

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age amounted to 330, and was lower than in 1905, when 382 deaths occurred. The Infantile mortality rate, that is, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births registered, amounted to 113. This is one of the lowest recorded in Southampton, and compares favourably with that of other towns in England and Wales, there being only four of the 76 large towns with lower rates, according to the Registrar General's Annual Summary.

In the Municipal Wards the highest rate—154 was in Town Ward, as in the previous year, while the lowest—87 was in Newtown Ward. Trinity Ward again had a favourable record respecting infant mortality, the rate being 90 per 1,000 births.

Although the infantile mortality was low, yet if the average is taken for a number of years the decrease does not seem to keep pace with the gradual decline which is so apparent in the general death rate.

The following table gives the Births, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality with averages for the past Thirty-five years:—

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality, in
Southampton since 1877.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Average Five Years.		
				Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1877	33·8	17·7	124	33·7	19·6	130
1878	34·3	21·2	132			
1879	33·7	18·5	108			
1880	32·9	21·2	167			
1881	33·7	19·2	119			
1882	32·1	18·3	131	31·8	18·6	134
1883	34·6	20·9	137			
1884	31·7	16·9	114			
1885	30·5	19·0	146			
1886	30·1	18·0	140			
1887	31·3	18·7	145	30·6	17·5	128
1888	31·3	16·9	126			
1889	30·6	16·3	117			
1890	28·5	17·5	129			
1891	31·3	18·0	123			
1892	28·6	21·5	148	29·8	18·6	145
1893	29·5	19·5	157			
1894	30·2	16·0	119			
1895	30·4	18·7	155			
1896	30·4	17·2	146			
1897	30·4	17·3	156	29·5	17·6	159
1898	29·8	17·3	153			
1899	29·6	19·1	178			
1900	28·3	17·6	152			
1901	29·4	16·5	154			
1902	28·8	15·5	124	26·9	14·2	120
1903	28·8	13·9	114			
1904	26·8	13·8	114			
1905	25·0	14·6	133			
1906	24·9	13·2	113			

Comparing the averages shown in the above table for the first five years (1877-81) with those of the last five years (1902-6) it will be seen that the birth rate has diminished 20 per cent., the death rate 27·5 per cent., while the infantile mortality only shows a decrease of 7·7 per cent.

During the year 330 deaths occurred amongst infants under one year of age, representing 21·4 per cent. of all deaths occurring in the Borough. The excessive mortality at that age will be seen when compared with deaths occurring in other groups of ages; 127 deaths occurring between the ages of one and five years (4 years) or 8·2 per cent. of the total deaths; and 78 deaths between the ages of 5 and 15 years (10 years) or 5·1 per cent.

As births can be registered up to six weeks after their occurrence, and as the death of a child often takes place before the registration of its birth, it is not unusual to receive at the same time a copy of the birth and death registration of a child, in some instances so long after the birth that the parents cannot be traced.

On referring to Table on page 16 it will be seen that 106 out of the 330 deaths occurred amongst children under one month of age.

The notification of births, although late, has been of much value in obtaining information which suggests the lines on which wastage of life might be prevented. As the nation's continued existence depends upon its infants, it consequently becomes a matter of the first importance to reduce the mortality among them, as far as it lies in our power, to improve the physical condition of many who survive, and probably to save some of those who are now dealt with as still-born. The conditions which cause still-birth, infant mortality, and the state of many of the weaklings which survive, are very similar, and in a great measure remediable, such as ignorance, poverty, improper food, alcoholic intemperance, syphilis, tuberculosis, insanitary conditions of dwellings, injurious employment, metallic poisoning, and marriage of the unfit.

The following table shows the relative infantile mortality amongst breast-fed and artificially-fed children. The mortality amongst the latter is four times greater than amongst the former :—

How fed.	Number investigated.	Deaths under one year of age.	Percentage.
Breast	2,047	118	5·76
Cows' milk	239	52	21·76
Nestle's milk	113	22	19·47
Breast and artificial food ...	134	23	17·16
Cows' milk or Nestle's milk and artificial food ...	143	40	27·97
Died before being fed ...	49	49	
Unable to trace	159	26	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,884	330	
Sanitary defects found ...	...	...	1,637

This Table demonstrates the undoubted advantage of an infant receiving its natural food.

The number of deaths under one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in each of the Municipal Wards during the year were :—

Ward.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Town	18	154
St. James	25	119
St. Mary's	34	140
All Saints	13	98
Trinity	17	90
Northam	47	147
Nichols	24	122
Newtown	13	87
Bevois	17	91
Portswood	40	101
Banister	17	103
Freemantle	35	91
Shirley	30	134
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	330	113
	<hr/>	<hr/>

An effort was made during the year to obtain the number of still-births. There is no legal notice taken of the still-born, unless it is desired that they be interred in a public burial ground, when the authorities of such place require a written declaration as to the mother's name, and of the fact of still-birth, signed by the coroner, or by a medical man who has seen the body, or by the person bringing it for burial.

The Midwives Act requires that the Local Supervising Authority be notified of all still-births. Twenty-six were notified by midwives during the year, but 131 still-born children were interred in the public burial grounds in the Borough.

Still-births are not registered and it does not appear that the law requires them to be interred. Interment elsewhere than in a public burial ground would be an offence only if the facts connected therewith constituted a secret disposal of the dead body in order to conceal its birth. It would also appear that if a child is born dead no offence has been committed by any acts of violence or otherwise on the child, provided such acts do not constitute the crime of abortion or attempt to procure abortion.

The result of the investigations during the year suggests the urgent necessity for legislation to control the proper registration of the fact and cause of still-births, the ultimate disposal of the still-born, and the immediate registration or notification of live births.

The following Table shows the deaths, from various causes, in weeks and months under one year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births in each of the Registration Districts of the Borough. It is interesting to note how the mortality rate varies in different districts.

INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Year 1906.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1,000 Births in Registration Districts.			Whole Borough.
																		Town.	Ports-wood.	Shir-leigh.	
All causes { Certified Un-certified	65	13	17	11	106	36	29	22	26	21	14	18	17	12	13	16	330	122'7	96'4	105'9	113'3
i. Common Infectious Diseases. { Small Pox Chicken Pox Measles Scarlet Fever Diphtheria : Croup Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases. { Diarrhoea, all forms Enteritis, mucro-enteritis Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iii. Wasting Diseases. { Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Want of Breast-milk Starvation Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus Tuberculous Meningitis Tuberculous Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica	31	7	7	2	48	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iv. Tuberculous Diseases. { Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions Bronchitis Laryngitis Pneumonia Suffocation, overlaying Other causes	8	3	...	...	11	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. Other causes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	65	13	17	11	106	36	29	22	26	21	14	18	17	12	13	16	330	122'7	96'4	105'9	113'3

Births in the year :- Legitimate 2832, Illegitimate 81, Total 2913.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

This rate is estimated on the number of deaths caused by the seven principal zymotic diseases, viz. :—Small pox, Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Enteric fever, Measles, Whooping-cough, and Diarrhœa.

The death rate from these diseases amounted to 1·38 per 1,000, compared with 2·31 last year, and 1·00 in 1904. The decrease is entirely due to the absence of measles. No deaths occurred from that disease last year compared with 130 in the previous year. Diarrhœa however, caused a higher mortality, there being 97 deaths, compared with 68 in 1905.

The death rate from each of these diseases in 1906 was :—

Small pox	...	...	...	·0
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	·0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	·21
Enteric fever	...	...	...	·04
Measles	...	...	...	·0
Whooping cough	...	...	...	·3
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	·83

SMALL POX.

No case of small pox was notified in the Borough during the year.

Vessels, however, arrived in the Port infected with small pox, necessitating members of the crew being kept under observation for a period.

SCARLET FEVER.

Sixty-eight cases of scarlet fever were notified in the Borough during the year, compared with 140 cases notified in the previous year and 113 in 1904. The cases were mostly of a mild type and there was no death during the year from scarlet fever occurring in the Borough. One case, however, which was removed from a vessel arriving in the Port from South Africa, died in the Isolation Hospital. The largest number of

cases were notified during the last quarter of the year, and the disease was most prevalent in Freemantle and Northam Wards.

The number of cases notified was exceedingly low for a town of the size of Southampton. The proportion of cases to the population was lower than in any other large town in England and Wales in 1905, and the only other towns in which no death occurred from scarlet fever being Bournemouth and Reading.

The same method of treatment and discharge was carried out as in previous years, that is, no notice was taken of peeling in regard to detention in Hospital, but special attention was given to "discharges" by individual isolation and operation. Seven patients being operated on during the year.

The methods adopted as in the three preceding years prevented the accumulation in Hospital of chronic infectious cases. The operative treatment was carried out with satisfactory results.

Two cases are regarded as "return" cases, viz. :—

I. F., residing at Middle Street, discharged September 13th with peeling on hands and feet but no discharge from ears or nose. On September 20th, seven days afterwards, R. F., residing in same house, developed scarlet fever.

E. F., residing at Cable Street, was discharged from Hospital September 3rd, free from peeling and discharges. She had been operated on, however, on August 23rd, for adenoids and post nasal discharge. On September 9th, C. L., residing in the same house developed scarlet fever.

Sixty of the cases notified in the Borough were removed to Hospital for treatment, of which 48 were discharged before the end of the year. The average duration of stay in Hospital was 28.6 days.

So far the treatment carried out has been very satisfactory, and has justified itself by results, the town having been comparatively free from scarlet fever for the last three years.

The statistics of results obtained under the different methods are given in the subjoined Table (A). During 1902, no patient was discharged from Hospital until peeling had ceased, but since then the method adopted is based on the belief that infection is carried in the respiratory tract or discharges from the ear, and that desquamation of the skin is not *per se* a source of danger.

TABLE (A).

Year.	Cases notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Discharged from Hospital.	Average period in Hospital. (Days).	No. caus. return cases.	Cases treated at home.
1902	261	208	164	48	7	53
1903	427	353	325*	34	7	74
1904	113	102	120	26·7	2	11
1905	140	123	125	29·3	2	17
1906	68	60	48	28·8	2	8

*This total includes the discharge of cases actually notified and admitted during the year, and does not include those cases remaining in Hospital at the end of 1902, but discharged in 1903, such cases not having been submitted to special treatment.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only fifteen cases of enteric fever were notified during the year. This is the lowest number recorded in any one year, and is 19 less than last year, when 34 cases occurred.

The proportion of the cases to the population was very satisfactory when compared with other large Boroughs, the only other large towns with lower proportion being Hastings and Coventry.

Five deaths occurred, the case mortality being 33·3 per cent. which was higher than the average. Four of the cases were removed to Hospital, and all of them recovered. In addition to the cases removed from the Borough 22 cases were removed from vessels arriving in the Port.

Seven cases were also brought into the Borough from neighbouring districts for treatment in the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital and a nursing home.

One of the fifteen cases notified had attended a banquet in London a few weeks before onset of illness. Several other cases occurred amongst the guests attending the same banquet.

The following is a list of all the cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health:—

Date	Notified.	Name.	Address.	Age.	Remarks.
Jan. 25	S. C.	St. Mark's Road	10 years		
Feb. 5	E. L.	Earls Road	4 "		
Mar. 14	E. L.	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital	22 "		Nurse at Hospital had been nursing case of typhoid at the Hospital
" 24	A. L.	West Park Road	20 "		Patient was a steward on H.M.S. "Sapphire," arrived home February 7th and was taken ill March 15th
" 29	E. S.	Osborne Road	49 "		
April 13	C. S.	Lower Back of Walls	37 "		Drains defective
" 20	J. S.	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital	26 "		Admitted to Hospital from Woolston
May 4	S. R.	Incorporation Infirmary	40 "		Admitted from 13 Britannia Road
" 26	W. P.	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital	54 "		Admitted from 37 Somerset Road
June 5	J. R.	Ditto	18 "		Admitted to Hospital from Sarisbury Green
" 30	H. H.	Ditto	10 "		Admitted to Hospital from Hythe
July 1	B. R.	Orchard Place	9 "		Had eaten tinned pineapple, ice cream and water cress
" 26	L. J.	Cranbury Place	28 "		Drains found defective
Aug. 6	H. S.	Richmond Road	16 "		Ditto
" 8	F. W.	Hill Lane	31 "		Contracted disease in London
" 21	M. G.	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital	17 "		Admitted to Hospital from Sway
" 21	E. D.	Ditto	19 "		Admitted to Hospital from Rownhams
Sept. 4	I. S.	Richmond Road	48 "		Patient contracted disease through nursing her son suffering from typhoid
Oct. 6	S. T.	Stafford Road	56 "		
" 24	W. H.	Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital	18 "		Admitted to Hospital from Sholing
Nov. 5	W. R.	Longcroft Street	13 "		Drains found defective
" 7	P. C.	Winn Road	44 "		
" 28	W. T.	Grosvenor Square	35 "		Admitted to Hospital from Nursling

DIPHTHERIA.

Two hundred and sixty-three cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, being an increase of 34 on the number recorded last year. The disease was prevalent throughout the year, the numbers notified in each quarter being 61, 60, 61, and 81 respectively.

In the first half of the year it was most prevalent in the Portswood and Bitterne Park districts, but the cases were distributed more or less throughout the Borough. Of the number notified 221 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. The mortality from the disease was 24, compared with 26 in 1905, the case mortality being 9.12 and 11.79 respectively.

All the sewer manholes in the roads in the Bitterne Park district were inspected, and a report made to the Committee suggesting that all the manholes with open grids should be sealed down and proper ventilating shafts provided. This work was carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department, and has remedied a frequent source of complaint from inhabitants in the district.

MEASLES.

Since the epidemic in the previous year, which died out at the end of May (1905), the Borough has been quite free from measles, and no death occurred from the disease during 1906.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough was very prevalent in certain portions of the Borough during February and March. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 36, which is nearly double that of the preceding year.

The largest number of deaths in proportion to the population occurred in St. James' and Northam Wards. Several cases also occurred in Portswood Ward.

DIARRHŒA.

The deaths from diarrhœa were higher than in the preceding year, the number being 97, compared with 68 in 1905 and 82 in 1904.

The largest number of deaths in proportion to the population occurred in St. Mary's and Northam Wards. The deaths occurred chiefly in August and September, the mortality reaching its highest in the middle of September, 56 deaths being registered in the three weeks ending September 22nd. The cause of the increased mortality from this disease was undoubtedly the exceptionally hot weather experienced at the end of August and beginning of September, and in this connection it is interesting to note that of the 97 deaths, 72 were under one year of age.

All the deaths from diarrhœa under one year of age were investigated, and, together with other particulars, information obtained as to how they were fed. Of the 72 deaths occurring amongst children under one year of age it was possible to obtain information relating to 68. Of this number no less than 63 were fed on cows' milk, Nestle's milk, and other artificial foods. During the hot season milk exposed to the atmosphere speedily becomes contaminated unless the utmost cleanliness and care are exercised, and it is easy to trace the cause of the origin of the disease when one considers the usual methods of storing milk and preparing food for infants in unclean open receptacles and filthy feeding bottles, which become a suitable breeding ground for pathogenic germs during hot weather.

The following table shows the cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, and the deaths from measles, whooping cough and diarrhœa during the year :—

1906 (52 weeks ending 29th December, 1906).—**TABLE** showing the number of Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, and Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea occurring in each week, tabulated according to the Municipal Ward in which such Cases or Death occurred.

[illegible]

Cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever notified during the year in the different Wards in the Borough
with sanitary defects found and remedied.

WARD.	Number of cases notified during the year.		Water closets adequately supplied with water for flushing.		Defective guttering under roofs of houses causing damp rooms.		Defective Drains.		Dirty Houses.		Defective paving in back yards.		No. sanitary Dustbins.		Roofs of Houses Defective.		Back yards paved.		Total number of nuisances abated.	
	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.
Town ...	7	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	8	7
St James ...	10	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	15	...
St. Mary's ...	19	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
All Saints ...	13	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Trinity ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Northam ...	9	2	1	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	2
Nichols Town ...	19	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Newtown ...	15	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	27	1
Bevois ...	20	1	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
Portwood ...	61	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	9	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	52	3
Banister ...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	14	1
Freemantle ...	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	13	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	63	2
Shirley ...	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	25	...
Total ...	263	15	2	1	29	1	86	7	39	2	51	2	60	3	9	1	12	...	288	17

TUBERCULOSIS.

One hundred and fifty-four deaths from "phthisis" occurred during the year. In addition to these, 51 deaths occurred from other tuberculous diseases, the death rate from phthisis being 1.32 and from all tuberculous diseases 1.75.

Of the 159 deaths from phthisis registered in the Borough (five being of non-residents), 103 were males and 56 females, the death rate amongst males from this disease being almost double that of females, the disproportion being more marked than in the previous year, when the deaths included 89 males and 59 females.

In Table A, page 10, the death rate from phthisis in the Municipal Wards is shown. Taking the average for five years, it is seen that the mortality is highest in Trinity Ward, with 2.08 per 1,000 persons living. This is due to the congested state of the houses on the Kingsland Area, to the lack of ventilation, and the tendency to overcrowding. The next highest is St. James' Ward, with a rate of 1.88, and the same remarks apply to this Ward. The lowest rates for the five years are recorded in Bevois, Banister, and Portswood Wards—0.82, 0.82, and 0.83 respectively.

A few cases of tuberculosis were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment during the year. Particulars respecting same will be found on page 30.

All houses in which deaths from phthisis occurred were visited and inspected. The offer to disinfect the premises was accepted in only 27 instances; in the remaining houses the occupiers refused to have disinfection carried out.

Sanitary defects were found in 30 of the houses in which deaths from phthisis occurred, the particulars of which are :—

Number of Defects.	Sanitary Defects in 30 houses in which deaths occurred.	Result.
5	Drains defective	Drains relaid
7	Waste pipes of sinks direct to drains ...	Waste pipes of sinks disconnected from drains
5	Ventilating shafts of drains defective ...	Repaired
1	No water to closet for flushing ...	Efficient supply of water provided to closet.
2	Closets badly lighted and ventilated ...	Efficiently lighted and ventilated
1	Broken pan of water closet ...	New pan fixed
3	Yards in defective condition ...	Yards paved
14	Yards with paving defective ...	Yard paving repaired
4	Guttering and stack pipes defective ...	Repaired
15	Walls and ceilings of houses dirty ...	Houses cleansed and whitewashed
13	Sanitary dust bins required ...	Provided
3	Broken and insanitary sinks ...	New sinks fixed
3	Want of ventilation under ground floor of rooms of houses	Ventilation provided
2	Damp walls of houses	Damp course provided
2	Drains untrapped	Traps fixed
5	Rooms unventilated	Ventilation provided
4	Roofs of houses defective	Roofs repaired
3	Fresh air inlets to house drains defective ...	Fresh air inlets repaired
1	Drain choked	Drain cleared

MALIGNANT DISEASE.

One hundred and nine deaths from "malignant disease" were registered during the year. Of this number nine were deaths of non-residents who had been admitted from neighbouring districts for treatment in the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. Two deaths of residents, however, occurred in the South Stoneham Workhouse from this disease, making a total of 102 belonging to the Borough. This number compares unfavourably with 92 in the previous year, and favourably with 105 in 1904, and is equal to a death rate of 0.87 per 1,000 of the population. The mortality amongst females was nearly double that of males. This is due entirely to the vulnerability of the reproductive organs in the female to attacks of this disease.

The form of the disease was not stated in every case.
The following were the forms registered:—

Cancer	...	...	...	33
Carcinoma	...	...	...	64
Sarcoma	...	...	...	7
Epithelioma	...	...	...	3
Scirrhus	...	...	...	2
				—
				109
				—

The portions of the body attacked were:—

	Males.	Females.
Eyeball ...	... —	1
Ear ...	... 1	—
Glands of neck	... 2	1
Jaw ...	... 1	—
Tongue ...	... 2	—
Tonsil ...	... 1	—
Pharynx ...	... —	2
Œsophagus	... 2	—
Stomach ...	... 7	8
Pylorus ...	... 3	3
Intestines ...	... 2	3
Rectum ...	... —	3
Mesentery ...	... 2	—
Peritoneum	... 1	1
Liver ...	... 9	9
Gall bladder	... —	1
Kidney ...	... —	3
Bladder ...	... 1	—
Prostate ...	... 2	—
Testicle ...	... 1	—
Breast ...	... —	17
Uterus ...	... —	15
Ovary ...	... —	3
Position not stated	... 1	1
		—
		38
		—
		71
		—

The age periods at death were:—

		25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85
Males	...	1	2	9	14	7	5
Females	...	1	8	19	21	17	5

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

During the year there were 437 cases admitted to the Isolation Hospitals, being 11 more than in 1905.

The largest number was due to Diphtheria (240), while the number of Scarlet Fever patients (78) was comparatively small. Typhoid Fever cases amounted to only 30.

The large number of cases of Measles (49), Chicken Pox and other diseases not usually treated in Isolation Hospitals, was due to outbreaks occurring on steamers arriving at this Port. The same cause explains the number of contacts.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

CASES ISOLATED FOR TREATMENT.

This table includes all admissions to the Isolation Hospital and Hospital Ship, and also includes cases removed from vessels in the Port, and cases admitted from neighbouring districts.

DISEASE NOTIFIED OR SUSPECTED.	Remaining in Hospital 1st Jan., 1906.	Total Number of Admissions	Actual cases admitted as diagnosed at Hospital.	Cases admitted proving not to be disease notified or suspected.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1906.	Average duration of stay. (Cases discharged)	Case Mortality per cent. (actual cases).
								(Days)	
Small Pox	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	78	75	3	65	1	13	28'58	1'33
Diphtheria	...	240	219	21	215	21	13	24'12	9'59
Enteric Fever	...	30	22	8	21	5	4	34'42	9'09
Measles	...	49	48	1	50	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	11	10	1	11	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	4	2	2	5	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Swollen Inguinal Glands	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Contacts—Measles	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Contacts—Chicken Pox	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Contacts—Whooping Cough	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Contacts—Scarlet Fever	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Totals	12	437	383	39	391	28	30	...	...

Scarlet Fever—Of the 75 cases diagonised in Hospital as Scarlet Fever, only one, which was admitted from a ship arriving in this port, was fatal. The average number of days in Hospital was 28.58, that of 1905 being 29.3. In continuing the practice of removing tonsils and adenoids, 7 patients were operated on.

Diphtheria—The cases admitted have been of more than usual virulence and the death rate, 9.13, although below the average, has been higher than in 1905. Detention in Hospital was longer than usual on account of the large percentage of cases complicated with albuminuria or paralysis or both. The death rate from this disease was highest in September, October and November, when it presented its worst type. All the fatal cases, except three, had been ill at least three days, some of them a week or longer, before admission, and the curative effect of antitoxin was therefore greatly diminished or altogether lost. In none of the fatal cases had antitoxin been administered before admission.

Deaths from Diphtheria in Hospital :—

Name.	Age (years)	Day of Disease on Admission.	Was Antitoxin Administered before Admission.	No. of Days in Hospital.
R.C.H. ...	5	6	No. ...	5 hrs.
R.C.M. ...	4	4	No. ...	11
H.A.P. ...	9	3	No. ...	6
D.B. ...	5	4	No. ...	3
H.B. ...	3	2	No. ...	14
G.W.H. ...	6	3	No. ...	10
C.D.H. ...	7	2	No. ...	7
N.D. ...	3	6	No. ...	16
F.E.N. ...	1	5	No. ...	1
A.R. ...	6	7	No. ...	4
B.M.B. ...	4	3	No. ...	7
A.L.G. ...	6	4	No. ...	11
M.S. ...	7	5	No. ...	1
J.D.V. ...	9	3	No. ...	10
D.D.F. ...	5	2	No. ...	4
J.T. ...	6	3	No. ...	42
R.M. ...	3	3	No. ...	4
L.W.S. ...	8	4	No. ...	12
F.A.E. ...	2	10	No. ...	6
I.D. ...	9	4	No. ...	8
E.B. ...	1	2	No. ...	1

Tracheotomy.—Although the percentage of deaths from Diphtheria was greater than in 1905, the number of cases requiring Tracheotomy was very small. In only two was this operation necessary.

Cases of Tracheotomy:—

Name.	Was Diphtheria the cause of obstruction.	Result.	If death, number of days after operation.	Cause of Death.
M.C.	Yes.	Recovery		
E.B.	Yes.	Death	1	Asphyxia (Membrane in Bronchi).

Tuberculosis.—Three patients suffering from Tuberculosis were discharged, at their own request, after treatment varying from 11 to 15 weeks. Their improvement under Sanatorium treatment was very marked, their general physical condition on discharge forming a striking and very favourable contrast to that on admission.

As the stay in Hospital was short, the tubercular condition continued in each case.

There has been no reason to anticipate any risk in treating phthisical patients in this Hospital, with ordinary precautions.

A.S., aged 40.—Upper lobe of right lung affected; 15 weeks in Hospital; weight increased from 9st. 12lbs. to 10st. 9lbs.

C.S., aged 32.—Both lobes of left lung affected; 13 weeks in Hospital; weight increased from 11st. 8lbs. to 11st. 13½lbs.

C.C., aged 30.—Larynx and both upper lobes of lungs affected; 11 weeks in Hospital; weight increased from 10st. 3lbs. to 11st. 1¼lbs.

In addition to the above, two patients were admitted as suffering from Tuberculosis, but it was found that one had simple Pleurisy, which completely disappeared, and the other was a case of debility after miscarriage.

The Bacteriological Laboratory has been extensively utilised, with regard to patients outside the Hospital, in cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, and Typhoid Fever, as the following figures show:—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	119
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	9
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	5

Comparative Mortality of Cases occurring in the Borough, treated in Hospital, and at Home.

Disease.	Whole Borough.		Treated in Hospital		Treated at Home.	
	Total Number of cases notified.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases notified admitted to Hospital.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases notified treated at Home.	Case Mortality per cent.
Scarlet Fever	68	0	60	0	8	0
Diphtheria	263	9·12	221	9·50	42	7·14
Enteric Fever	15	33·3	4	0	11	45·56
Totals	346	8·40	285	7·37	61	13·11

PAYING PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Small Pox	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	14
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	13
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	7
Measles	...	...	...	...	46
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	2

—
97
—

1900.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP.

TABLE SHOWING SOURCE OF CASES ADMITTED DURING 1906.

Disease.	Town.	Ports-wood.	Shirley.	Cases occurring amongst Hospital Staff, and admitted from R.S. H. and S. Hospital.	Admitted from other Districts.	Imported by Vessels	Total.
Small Pox.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever.	29	8	23	...	2	14	76
Diphtheria,	94	63	64	11	1	1	234
Enteric Fever.	1	2	1	...	...	22	26
Erysipelas.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles.	1	...	...	...	...	48	49
Whooping Cough.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Chicken Pox.	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Puerperal Fever.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculosis.	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Other Diseases.	...	...	1	...	2	1	4
Cases admitted for observation, for	Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	2
	Diphtheria	4	1	1	...	...	6
	Enteric Fever	2	1	...	...	1	4
Contacts	Measles	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	5	5
Totals.	136	76	91	11	6	117	437

MIDWIVES ACT.

The duties of the Local Supervising Authority are to:—

Exercise general supervision over all midwives practising within their area.

Make arrangements to secure a systematic and regular inspection of every midwife's case book, book of records, bag of appliances, the sanitary condition of their homes; personal cleanliness; investigation of mode of practice; to see that they understand the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, so as to be able to carry them out; and that they have a supply of disinfectants and understand how to use them.

Investigate charges of malpractice, negligence, or misconduct on the part of a midwife.

Suspend any midwife when necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

Report to the Central Midwives Board the name of any midwife convicted of an offence.

During the month of January in each year to supply the Central Midwives Board with the names and addresses of all midwives registered during the preceding year.

Keep a current copy of the roll of midwives accessible at all reasonable times for public inspection.

Report to the Central Midwives Board the death or change of address of any midwife within their area.

During the year 27 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise as midwives in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act. Two midwives gave notice that they did not intend to practise, but one of them was subsequently found to be attending midwifery cases, and her name was replaced on the Register, after notice.

Inspections were made of all midwives' appliances, case books, and places of residence during the year. In several instances case books were imperfectly kept and instructions given as to how they should be filled up. In many cases appliances were missing, and notice was given to procure them. A frequent cause of complaint was the uncleanly condition of the lining of the bag used by the midwives for carrying the apparatus. Notice was given in all these cases to fix removable linings to the bags, and have them frequently changed and washed.

One midwife who sent in notice for the first time of her intention to practise during the year had no bag, case book, nor any appliances, although on investigation it was found she had acted as a midwife for several years. She relied on her patients to provide what was necessary.

Of the 27 midwives on the Register during the year, eight had been granted certificates by the Central Midwives Board by reason of their holding a qualification in respect to midwifery from an approved Society or Hospital granting such certificates, and 17 by reason of their having been in practice as midwives three years before the commencement of the Act.

Insanitary conditions existing in premises occupied by midwives were found in 11 instances and remedied.

Eight cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year, of which six died. One case occurred in the Incorporation Infirmary; six of the cases were attended by midwives in the first instance, and unfavourable symptoms developing, medical men were requisitioned. In order to prevent infection it was considered necessary to suspend three of the midwives from practice for three weeks.

One case of puerperal fever occurred just outside the district, and was attended by a woman residing in Pound Street, Shirley. This woman is not a registered midwife, but attends many cases of confinement in our district. She keeps no records of cases attended nor the apparatus that would be necessary if she were a registered midwife.

The Local Authority are powerless to prevent women practising as midwives, even if they are unregistered, until 1st April, 1910, unless they take or use the name or title of midwife (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or any name, title, addition, or description implying that they are certified under the Act. This portion of the Act seems very unfair to women who have complied with the Act and are registered by the Central Midwives Board, and complaints are frequently received from other midwives respecting unregistered women being allowed to practise.

The Act, however, has been of much use in bringing midwives under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Authority. It has resulted in the midwives taking more care and interest in the work, and in making them realise the necessity for cleanliness and the importance of the use of disinfectants in carrying out their practice.

OUTBATHING STATION AND AMBULANCE SHED AND DISINFECTOR, WEST QUAY.

The accommodation for bathing and disinfecting provided at the new building has been of much assistance in dealing with contacts. It has proved of much value in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease, and also in connection with the administration of the Hospital and Hospital Ship.

During the year 119 contacts have been bathed and disinfected at West Quay and 118 at the Isolation Hospital, those at the latter being mostly women and children.

In addition to the above, 94,472 articles have been disinfected in the steam disinfector, the particulars of which are :—

Beds and mattresses	...	...	1,902
Bolsters and pillows	...	...	3,001
Blankets and quilts	...	...	10,462
Sheets	...	...	8,231
Counterpanes	...	...	2,404
Bcoks	...	...	29
Sundries	...	...	68,443
			<hr/>
			94,472
			<hr/>

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885—1886.

There are 198 purveyors of milk, including 15 registered cowkeepers in the Borough.

During the year 48 purveyors of milk ceased to sell milk and have been removed from the Register.

The cleansing and limewashing of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops have been carried out in accordance with the regulations, and the requirements as to cleanliness strictly enforced.

There are 15 cowsheds within the Borough.

Particulars.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Total.
Cowsheds on Register	...	7	7	15
Purveyors of Milk on Register	...	41	26	183
Purveyors of Milk registered during the year	...	11	5	30
Cowsheds registered during the year	...	—	—	—
Nuisances abated	271	160	109	540

Cowsheds in the County Borough of Southampton.

Name.				Situation.
J. M. ...	...	...	...	Cambridge Road.
F. T. ...	...	...	...	Cambridge Road.
H. A. H.	...	...	...	Shirley Road.
T. M. T.	...	...	...	Church Farm, Highfield.
Exors. G. H.	...	...	...	Whitedswood Farm, Shirley.
G. H. B.	...	...	...	Mill Farm, Mousehole Lane.
E. S.	...	...	...	The Dairy, Millbrook.
C. B.	...	...	...	"Royal Mail," Millbrook.
A. B.	...	...	...	Hill Farm, Hill Lane.
C. P.	...	...	...	Mount Pleasant Road.
W. P.	...	...	...	Highcrown Street, Highfield.
E. M.	...	...	...	Clarence Street.
W. P.	...	...	...	Brookvale Farm, Portswood.
W. H.	...	...	...	Manor Farm Road.
W. M.	...	...	...	Blighmont Farm, Millbrook.

Nuisances Abated in Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Particulars.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Free- mantle, and Millbrook.	Portswood & Bitterne Park.	Total.
Milkshops re-white-				
washed ...	190	64	40	294
Dairies, ditto ...	42	18	16	76
Cowsheds ditto ...	4	28	28	60
Drains relaid ...	—	—	1	1
Drains intercepted from Sewer and ventilated ...	—	3	—	3
Drains cleared and repaired ...	3	2	—	5
New Soil Pipes fixed	1	1	—	2
New Pans fixed in Closets ...	4	5	1	10
Drains re-trapped ...	2	7	3	12
Waste Pipes of Sinks repaired ...	2	3	1	6
New Sinks fixed ...	2	1	2	5
Yard paving re- paired ...	7	6	3	16
Dung vaults con- structed ...	—	1	1	2
Water laid on to Closets for flushing	—	2	—	2

Particulars.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Free- mantle, and Millbrook.	Portswood & Bitterne Park.	Total.
Sanitary Dustbins provided to Houses	6	5	2	13
Manure removed ...	3	4	5	12
Dairies newly con- structed	—	2	1	3
Premises drained to Sewer ...	—	2	—	2
Privies abolished, W.C.'s substituted	—	2	—	2
Roofs of Houses Guttering and Stack-pipes re- paired ...	3	2	2	7
Water provided to Cowsheds ...	—	—	1	1
Lighting and Venti- lation to Cowshed improved ...	—	—	1	1
Ventilation to shafts of Drains, repaired	1	2	—	3
Animals kept in a dirty state, premises cleaned ...	1	—	1	2
	<hr/> 271	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 540

SUMMARY OF GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Inspection of premises after complaint of nuisances, including re-visits ...	...	...	...	18,347
Inspection of Slaughter houses ...	...	...	...	1,883
„ Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	...	...	...	1,725
„ Common Lodging-houses ...	...	...	...	2,936
„ Courts, Alleys, Stable Yards, &c. ...	...	...	...	728
„ House to House ...	...	...	...	70
„ Schools ...	...	...	...	31
„ Caravans ...	...	...	...	196

GENERAL ROUTINE WORK.

Nuisances reported by Inspectors ...	...	...	5,376
„ „ at the Office ...	...	...	535
Preliminary notices served and complied with for the abatement of Nuisances .	...	...	1,725
Legal Notices, ditto ...	...	...	863
Nuisances abated by Verbal Notice	...	...	3,323
Drains tested with smoke	...	...	386
„ „ water...	...	...	474
Found defective after testing	...	...	255
Drains found choked and subsequently cleared	...	...	435
„ re-constructed	...	...	320
„ re-trapped	...	...	498
„ intercepted from sewer and ventilated	...	...	175
New soil pipes fixed on outside of houses and ventilated ...	...	...	67
Bath and sink waste pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge over open gully traps	...	...	410
Water laid on to closets for flushing	...	...	205
Water closets in houses externally ventilated	...	...	56
Old drains abolished, new drains substituted	...	...	12
Water closets and urinals reconstructed	...	...	125
Premises drained to sewer—Shirley district...	...	...	45
Stables paved and drained to sewer	...	...	9
Pan closets abolished and modern closets substituted	...	...	4
New pans fixed to closets	...	...	328
Cesspools and dead wells abolished—Shirley district...	...	...	14
„ cleansed ..	...	...	3
Paving in back yards repaired	...	...	235
Back yards paved with impervious material	...	...	379
Animals kept in a dirty state in close proximity to dwelling houses—removed	...	...	29
Overcrowding of house—numbers reduced	...	...	6
Courts, water closets and urinals re-limewashed	...	...	25
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	493

Defective roofs of houses and guttering under same causing damp rooms—repaired	...	...	485
Manure and offensive matter removed	...	...	182
Sanitary dust bins provided to houses	...	...	336
Inspection chambers provided to houses	...	...	99
Ground floor ventilation provided to houses	...	...	186
Cowsheds re-limewashed...	...	...	60
Milkshops and Dairies re-limewashed	...	...	370
Manure vaults constructed	...	...	10
Ventilating shafts of house drains repaired	...	...	112
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	2
Damp walls of houses remedied by damp course	...	...	84
Rooms efficiently ventilated	...	...	71
Privies abolished and water closets substituted—			
Shirley District	...	...	30
Stream cleansed at Freemantle	...	...	1
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	1

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

The following houses have been certified as unfit for human habitation during the year :—

Situation.	No. of Houses.	Date of Notice.	Remarks.
East Place, East Street	1	July 16, 1906	House closed
Ditto	1		Ditto

POLLUTED WELLS.

The water from a well situated at Shirley was submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and found polluted with sewage. Notice was served on the owner, and water was laid on to the premises from the South Hants Water Company's mains.

INQUIRIES RESPECTING INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Seven thousand, one hundred and three visits were made during the year to houses in which infectious diseases occurred, and with regard to contact cases. Inquiries were made relative to source of infection, isolation, Schools attended, &c. Frequent visits were made to houses where infectious cases were kept at home in order to secure proper precautions being carried out.

Of the cases notified 292 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, and sanitary defects were found in 162 of their homes.

The number of houses disinfected during the year was 468.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 37 Slaughter Houses in the Borough. They have been regularly inspected, and the limewashing has been carried out in accordance with the Bye-laws. Sanitary defects were remedied in ten of these places. The number of inspections made was 1883.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Ten Common Lodging Houses exist in the Borough. These houses contain 66 bedrooms and are registered to accommodate 225 persons.

No case of infectious disease has occurred among the inmates during the year. There was one transfer of occupation.

The limewashing was carried out in the months of April and October, in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1875.

Two thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six visits were made during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT.

Four hundred and three samples were taken by the Inspectors during the year, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, as follows:—

Milk	...	...	...	...	198
Butter	...	...	...	...	94
Coffee	...	...	...	...	24
Pepper	...	...	...	...	12
Lard	...	...	...	...	12
Sugar, Demerara	...	...	...	...	24
Cheese	...	...	...	...	6
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	15
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	6
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	6
Sausages	...	...	...	...	6
Total					403

Of these, 25 were found adulterated. On proceedings being taken, in 11 cases penalties were inflicted. In one the case was dismissed on the production of a warrant, and in another, when the case came before the Court a second time, after an adjournment for a Somerset House analysis, the summons was withdrawn, without costs.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following articles of unsound food were condemned and destroyed under Justices' Order during the year:—

Meat	...	...	284,983 lbs.
Beef Essence	...	...	5,900 tins
Milk, condensed	...	...	31,007 „
Fish	...	...	3,157 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	8,700
Vegetables	...	...	672 lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	31

Meat Extracts.—In July 1,200 cases containing tins of beef product and invalid food were brought from Cape Town. The consignment was a portion of invalid stores sent out to South Africa five or six years previous.

Some of the cases were inspected and sample tins of the beef essence submitted for analysis. The analysis showed that the contents had undergone a certain amount of decomposition and were unfit for food.

The consignment being of so large a quantity and of the value of several hundreds of pounds, the matter was one of difficulty, owing to the fact that some of the beef products in the tins had not apparently undergone very marked change.

The Medical Officer of the Local Government Board was informed of the matter, and one of the Board's Medical Inspectors visited the Port.

Sample tins were taken from several of the cases containing different varieties of beef essence and examined.

The Consignees were communicated with, and informed that a large portion of the tins in the cases were unsound and unfit for the food of man. They were requested to inform the Sanitary Authority without delay how they proposed disposing of the articles.

A Representative of the Consignees visited Southampton and voluntarily agreed to the destruction of that portion of the articles considered unsound by the Sanitary Authority.

Arrangements were made for the condemned articles, amounting to 38,900 tins, to be conveyed in a steam hopper outside the Isle of Wight and destroyed. This was done under the supervision of an officer of the Sanitary Authority.

Unsound Meat.—The s.s. “Schwabin” arrived here from Australia on August 4th with a cargo of meat on board. Owing to an accident happening to the refrigerating apparatus during the voyage a large number of the carcasses on board were partly decomposed.

The cargo was transferred to the Cold Storage premises in the Docks and examined, the decomposed carcasses being condemned as unfit for human food by the Sanitary Authority.

The total amount destroyed was:—

Carcases of sheep,	149,931	lbs.
Do. beef,	129,172	„

CASES BEFORE THE JUSTICES, OTHER THAN CASES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, DURING THE YEAR.

Situation of Premises.	Particulars.	How dealt with.
111, High Street	Unsound Eggs, intended for the food of man	Fined £10 and 6/6 costs
Union Street (Slaughter-house)	Carcass of a cow being unsound, affected with Tuberculosis	Case dismissed
East Place, East Street	House unfit for human habitation	Closing order made, 6/- costs
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

DRAINAGE UNDER THE NEW BUILDING BYE LAWS.

During the year ending 31st December, 1906, 334 building plans were submitted, of which 286 were approved and 48 disapproved.

The approved plans comprise :—

Dwelling Houses	...	...	302
Stables	...	...	11
Alterations and Additions	...	...	107
Shop Fronts	...	...	23
Sewers, &c.	...	...	2
Other Premises	...	...	99
Houses completed and Certificates granted	...	...	232
Stables	...	...	3
Alterations and Additions...	...	...	42
Other Premises	...	...	16
Number of Inspections during progress of work	...	...	4616
Drains tested and re-tested	...	...	455

APPENDIX.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

5th Annual Report.

The Factory and Workshop Act requires that a Report shall be made each year to the Home Secretary setting forth particulars of work done, and action taken in carrying out the administrations of its provisions.

The following is a summary of work done during 1906:—

There are 735 Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses, and Laundries on the Registers.

They give employment to 4,239 workers—2,775 males and 1,564 females—as compared with a total of 4,351 in 1905.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Factories	...	...	...	108
Workshops	...	...	...	1070
Bakehouses	...	...	...	541
Laundries	...	...	...	119
Visits <i>re</i> Sanitary matters...			...	1080
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	2918
				<hr/>

TABLE A—FACTORIES.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Antiseptic Factories'	1	3	—	3	2
Bedding Factories	2	22	15	37	3
Bootmaking Factories	9	34	3	37	10
Brass and Iron Founders	3	28	—	28	5
Brush and Basket Makers	1	44	16	60	1
Builders and Contractors	13	258	—	258	17
Cabinet Makers	3	12	—	12	4
Cement, Lime & Putty Works	3	45	—	45	6
Cycle Makers	7	41	5	46	8
Dyeing and Cleaning Works	2	22	22	44	4
Enamelled Slate Works	1	6	5	11	1
Engineers, Electricians, &c.	4	15	—	15	7
Flag and Banner Maker	1	—	11	11	1
Ice Cream Factories	1	5	6	11	1
Margarine Factories	1	53	—	53	2
Mineral Water Factories	7	51	26	77	9
Oil Cake Factories	1	60	—	60	2
Picture Frame Makers	1	3	—	3	1
Sail Makers	1	2	—	2	1
Sausage Making Factories	11	20	1	21	11
Seedsman	1	13	26	39	1
Ship and Yacht Builders	6	530	—	530	7
Stonemasons	2	31	—	31	1
Ticket Writers	1	7	—	7	1
Wholesale Druggists	2	8	—	8	1
Wine and Beer Bottlers	4	18	—	18	1
Totals	89	1331	136	1467	108

NUISANCES ABATED IN FACTORIES.

Drains re-laid ... ..	...	1
Water-closets reconstructed...	...	1
Total ... ..	...	2

TABLE (B)—WORKSHOPS.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Billiard Table Maker	1	3	—	3	1
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ..	38	133	—	133	68
Blind Makers	2	10	—	10	3
Block and Spar Makers	1	2	—	2	2
Boot-Making and Repairing	32	72	1	73	51
Brass and Iron Founders	1	4	—	4	1
Brush and Basket Makers	5	16	2	18	9
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, &c. ..	17	79	—	79	23
Carpenters and Builders	29	103	—	103	32
Carpet Making and Upholstery Needlework	2	5	20	25	26
Clay Tobacco Pipe Making	1	4	2	6	2
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers ..	4	5	4	9	7
Cork Makers	1	1	—	1	1
Coopers	1	2	—	2	2
Corsetieré	1	—	4	4	2
Cycle Making and Repairing	12	26	—	26	17
Dressmakers and Milliners	96	1	729	730	210
Electricians	3	11	—	11	4
Engineers and Fitters	4	13	—	13	4
Feather Dressers and Furriers	2	2	3	5	4
Gut Scrapers, Tallow Melter and Tripe Dressers	3	16	—	16	25
Mineral Water Works	1	2	—	2	2
Organ Builder	1	6	—	6	1
Painters and Decorators	6	29	—	29	6
Perfumier	1	7	12	19	1
Photographers	9	17	29	46	12
Picture Frame Makers, Gilders, &c. ..	6	20	—	20	9
Plumbers and Gasfitters	7	29	—	29	9
Rag Pickers	4	6	15	21	126
Restaurant Kitchens	23	60	37	97	58
Saddlers and Harness Makers	10	28	—	28	11
Sailmakers	1	18	—	18	1
Shirtmakers	1	—	4	4	2
Stonemasons	5	16	—	16	6
Tailors	95	149	213	362	270
Tea and Flour Packers	1	8	—	8	2
Ticket Writers, Engravers, &c. ..	8	12	—	12	7
Tin Plate Workers	10	32	—	32	12
Trunk and Bag Makers	2	4	—	4	2
Umbrella Makers	1	2	2	4	1
Undertakers	5	10	—	10	5
Watchmakers and Opticians	14	35	—	35	16
Weight and Scale Makers	2	12	—	12	2
Wholesale Chemists	1	4	5	9	2
Wine and Beer Bottlers	5	28	—	28	8
Yacht and Boat Builders	3	20	—	20	5
Totals	478	1062	1082	2144	1070

Thirty-one Workshops have been added to the Register during the Year, and 27 have lapsed, leaving a total of 478 in actual use.

NUISANCES ABATED IN WORKSHOPS.

Drains relaid, trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	10
„ intercepted from Sewer	...	...	...	6
„ cleared and repaired	...	...	...	3
New Inspection Chambers constructed	...	...	...	4
Water closets re-constructed	...	...	...	13
„ new pans fitted	...	...	...	4
„ new cisterns, flush pipes, &c., fixed	...	...	...	6
„ new impervious floors laid	...	...	...	5
Floors of Workshops relaid or repaired	...	...	...	1
Roofs „ „ repaired	...	...	...	3
Eaves guttering and stack pipes fixed or repaired	...	...	...	7
Yards paved or paving repaired	...	...	...	8
New sinks and waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	1
Workrooms cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	33
Workrooms Ventilated	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure, refuse, &c., removed	...	...	...	3
Other nuisances	...	...	...	13
Total				130
Number of workrooms measured during the year				42

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING ON WORKSHOP PREMISES DURING THE YEAR, 1906.

Date.	Disease.	Address.	Trade.	Action Taken.
June, 18	Scarlet Fever	Derby Road ...	Tailoring ...	Child removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises and bedding disinfected.
July. 9	Diphtheria	Canton Street ...	Tailoring ...	Woman removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises and bedding disinfected, also Tailoring work in house at time. The drains were tested, found defective and relaid after Notice.
July. 20	Diphtheria	Bedford Place ...	Tailoring ...	Child removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected.
July. 25	Scarlet Fever	Leyton Road ...	Tailoring and Shirtmaking	Child removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding (including work in house at time) disinfected.
Sept. 24	Diphtheria	Oak Tree Road	Domestic Laundry	Child removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected. Drains tested and found defective and relaid after Notice.
Oct. 6	Diphtheria	High Street ...	Baker ...	Child removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected. Drains tested, found defective and relaid after Notice.
Oct. 22	Diphtheria	Onslow road ...	Watchmaker	Child removed to Isolation Hospital, and premises, bedding, &c., disinfected. Drains tested, found defective and relaid after Notice.

Cases of Infectious Disease occurring in Homes of Persons employed in Factories or Workshops during the year.

Four cases of scarlet fever, and four cases of diphtheria occurred in homes of persons employed in factories and workshops during the year.

In each case the Patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and the premises and bedding disinfected.

The workers living in the houses where the cases occurred, received a disinfecting bath and had clothes disinfected before resuming duties. In the case of diphtheria, the throats of the workers residing in the same house were bacteriologically examined, and were not allowed to return to work unless the result was negative.

Reports received from H.M. Factory Inspector.

Forty reports have been received from the Factory during the year, viz :—

Nature of Report.	No. sent in.	Action taken.
Change of address and new workrooms ...	30	Premises inspected, rooms measured, &c.
Sanitary Defects ...	10	Defects remedied.

Notifications sent to H.M. Factory Inspector.

Thirty notifications have been forwarded to the Factory Inspector during the year, respecting new workshops, change of address, or breaches of the Factory and Workshops Act.

Home Work.

During February 43 Lists were sent in containing names and addresses of 171 outworkers, and during August 44 lists containing names and addresses of 176 outworkers.

They are situated as follows :—

	February	August
Town District	110	117
Northam and Chapel	12	8
Bevois Town and Portswood	22	21
Freemantle and Shirley	23	24
Outside District	5	6
Totals	171	176

Of the 176 names received in August, 57 occupy premises registered as workshops employing labour, and of the remainder residing in our district, 106 carry on tailoring work, and 13 upholstery and needlework, and give employment to 47 males and 72 females.

The names and addresses of the outworkers living outside the Borough have, in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, been forwarded to the Authorities of the District in which they reside.

Two hundred and thirty-eight visits of inspection have been made during the year to outworkers' residences, resulting in 8 nuisances being detected and abated.

The nuisances were as follows :

Drains re-laid, trapped, and ventilated	...	...	2
Drains intercepted from sewer	...	...	1
Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	1
Water closets re-constructed	...	...	2
Yard paving repaired	...	...	1
Workrooms cleaned and limewashed	...	...	1
			—
			8
			—

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 130 bakehouses on the Register, 6 being factories (*i.e.*, using mechanical power), and 124 workshops.

One hundred and eighteen of these were in use at the end of the year, and 12 were void.

They give employment to 245 males and 4 females.

Five hundred and forty-one visits of inspection have been made during the year, and 60 nuisances abated (see table).

All occupied bakehouses were re-limewashed during the months of April and October in accordance with the regulations.

TABLE C—BAKEHOUSES.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Factories	6	31	—	31	18
Workshops	124	214	4	218	523
Totals	130	245	4	249	541

During the year 3 new bakehouses have been constructed : 2 have been closed voluntarily and the premises converted into stores, while 3 other bakehouses remain unoccupied as such, in preference to having extensive repairs carried out by the owners to meet the requirements of the Sanitary Authority.

They are situated as follows :—

- 79, Milton Road—New Bakehouse constructed.
- 19, Church Street—New Bakehouse constructed.
- 98, Above Bar Street—New Bakehouse constructed.
- 17, Orchard Lane—Bakehouse converted into Store.
- 7, Stratton Road, S.—Bakehouse converted into Store.
- 1, Stratton Road, S.—Bakehouse remains unoccupied in preference to carrying out extensive repairs.
- 51, St. Mary's Street—Bakehouse remains unoccupied in preference to carrying out extensive repairs.
- 79, Oxford Avenue—Bakehouse remains unoccupied in preference to carrying out extensive repairs.

NUISANCES ABATED IN BAKEHOUSES.

Drains relaid, trapped and ventilated	...	...	3
„ intercepted from sewer	...	...	1
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	1
Waterclosets reconstructed	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	4
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	2

Light and ventilation provided	...	...	...	1
Eaves, guttering, and stackpipes fixed or repaired	...	...	...	8
Yards paved or paving repaired	...	...	...	13
New sinks and waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	2
Surface water channel constructed	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed (after notice)	...	...	...	3
New manure vaults constructed	...	...	...	2
Stable paving repaired	...	...	...	3
„ drains relaid	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of manure removed	...	...	...	1
Other nuisances	...	...	...	12
Total				60

LAUNDRIES.

There are 37 laundries on the Register, 10 of which use mechanical power and 27 manual labour; they employ 37 male and 342 female workers.

119 visits of inspection have been made during the year, and 15 nuisances abated.

TABLE (D)—LAUNDRIES.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Factories	10	27	212	239	28
Workshops	27	10	130	140	91
Totals ..	37	37	342	379	119

NUISANCES ABATED IN LAUNDRIES.

Workrooms limewashed	...	...	...	5
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	2
Roof of wash-house repaired	...	...	...	1
Floors of wash-houses and ironing rooms repaired	...	...	...	3
Eaves, guttering, and stack pipes fixed	...	...	...	1
New cistern, flush pipes, &c., fixed to water-closet	...	...	...	1
New sink and waste-pipe fixed	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisance abated	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	15

VISITS *re* SANITARY MATTERS.

In addition to the foregoing, 1080 visits have been made during the year, comprising re-visits to factories, workshops, bakehouses, and laundries, serving notices, investigating complaints of nuisances, overcrowding, and various other matters.

The following Tables are inserted by request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK-PLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	136	4	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	1161	38	—
Workplaces ...	58	4	—
Totals ...	1,355	46	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.	
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector		
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT :—					
Want of cleanliness	38	38	—	—	
Want of ventilation	9	9	—	—	
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—	
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	
Other nuisances... ..	142	142	—	—	
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ...	—	—	—	
	unsuitable or defective... ..	16	16	—	
	not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—	
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 107)					
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (s. 107)	—	—	—	—	
Other offences	—	—	—	—	
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report). ...					
Total	207	207	—	—	

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																		
NATURE OF WORK	Lists received from Employers				Numbers of Addresses		Numbers of Addresses		Prosecutions		Number of Inspections of Outworkers premises	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS, 109, 110		
	Twice in the year		Once in the year		Outworkers received from other Councils		Outworkers forwarded to other Councils		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists			Prosecutions		Instances	Orders made (s. 110)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)		
	Lists	Outworkers	Lists	Outworkers	Outworkers	Outworkers	Failing to send lists	Notices served	Instances									
										(2)		(3)	(4)				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)																		
Wearing Apparel—																		
(1) making, &c. ...	74	313	5	16			11				220	4						
Furniture and Upholstery	8	18	—	—			—				18	—						

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year (1)	Number (2)	
Workshop Bakehouses	124
" Laundries	27
Other Workshops	479
Total number of workshops on Register	630

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)		
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)		
Other
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year
In use at the end of the year
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
	...	11
	...	19
	...	10
	...	8

SHOP HOURS, AND SHOP SEATS ACT.

The Register contains entries of 266 premises in occupation; five have lapsed during the year, viz.: 1 Draper, 1 Grocer, 1 Confectioner, 1 Hardware Dealer, and 1 Restaurant Keeper; and 25 other premises have been added.

TRADES CLASSIFIED.

Art Dealers	...	...	...	...	1
Boot Makers	...	...	...	...	26
Butchers ...	...	...	...	...	20
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	33
Corn Dealers	...	...	...	...	3
Cycle Dealers	...	...	...	...	1
Drapers ...	...	...	...	...	39
Engravers	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers ...	...	...	...	...	77
Hardware Dealers	...	...	...	...	10
Hotels and Public Houses ...	...	...	...	...	23
House Furnishers ...	...	...	...	...	3
Machinists	...	...	...	...	2
Newsagents	...	...	...	...	2
Opticians ...	...	...	...	...	1
Picture Frame Makers	...	...	...	...	1
Refreshment Houses	...	...	...	...	8
Tobacconists	...	...	...	...	3
Toy and Fancy Repositories	...	...	...	...	9
Watchmakers	...	...	...	...	2
Wool Stores	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					266
					—

In the 266 trades classified above there are 546 females employed who come under the requirements of the Shop Seats Act, and 294 young persons under the Shop Hours Act, 206 being males and 88 females.

Two hundred and forty-two visits have been made during the year, viz.:—

Shop Hours Act	...	...	...	...	147
Shop Seats Act	...	...	...	...	95
					—
Total					242
					—

Section four of the Shop Hours Act requires a notice to be exhibited. This requirement has been complied with in 32 instances after verbal notice.

APPENDIX B.—CONTENTS.

SYNOPSIS OF TABLES.

- Table 1.—Showing births and birth rates for the whole Borough and various districts for ten years, 1897-1906.
- „ 2.—Showing deaths and death rates for the whole Borough and various districts for ten years, 1897-1906.
- „ 3.—Death from all causes at subjoined ages in the Borough of Southampton, from 1897-1906.
- „ 4.—Causes of death in Southampton for ten years, 1897-1906.
- „ 5.—Showing population, birth rates, death rate, zymotic death rates, infantile mortality, and marriage rates in Southampton and England and Wales for twenty years, 1887-1906.
- „ 6.—Table prepared, in accordance with Local Government Board's instructions. Showing population, births, and deaths for ten years.
- „ 6A.—Ditto. Showing population, births, and deaths in the various districts of the Borough for ten years.
- „ 6B.—Ditto. Showing cases of infectious diseases notified during 1906. Classified according to ages and localities, and the number removed to Hospital.
- „ 6C.—Ditto. Showing deaths occurring in 1906, Clasified according to diseases, ages, and localities.
- „ 7.—Deaths from zymotic diseases for five years.
- „ 8.—Comparative mortality of Southampton with other towns.
- „ 9.—Showing causes of, and ages of all deaths registered in the Borough of Southampton during the year 1906.
- „ 10.—Showing marriage rate, birth rate, death rate, zymotic death rate, and infantile mortality in the registration districts of the Borough for the year 1906.
- „ 11.—Showing number and description of cases of infectious disease notified to the Medical Officer of Health in each of the four quarters of 1906.
- „ 12.—Showing all diseases notified during the past ten years, and the number of them admitted to Hospital.
- „ 13.—Vaccination returns for Town proper.
- „ 14.—Abstract from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the year 1906, together with averages for ten years.

APPENDIX B.

The Totals for 1906 include the 52 weeks ending 29th December, 1906.

NOTE.—The Totals in the following Tables (where not otherwise stated) include Deaths of Non-Residents, but the various Death Rates are calculated upon corrected totals.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES FOR THE WHOLE BOROUGH AND VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR 10 YEARS—1897—1906.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper		Portswood		Shirley and Freemantle	
	Males	Females	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Births	Birth Rate
1897	1458	1479	2937	30.43	1886	31.43	439	28.78	612	28.73
1898	1545	1400	2945	29.76	1847	30.55	479	29.94	619	28.51
1899	1534	1461	2995	29.55	1803	29.61	508	30.32	684	28.86
1900	1477	1452	2929	28.30	1751	28.58	484	27.65	694	28.04
1901	1597	1544	3141	29.77	1812	29.44	542	29.86	787	30.50
1902	1593	1559	3152	28.77	1764	28.09	564	29.22	824	30.05
1903	1638	1527	3165	28.84	1718	27.80	583	29.77	864	30.45
1904	1502	1501	3003	26.78	1677	27.01	525	25.39	801	27.01
1905	1428	1440	2868	25.05	1572	24.92	543	25.42	753	25.04
1906	1495	1418	2913	24.93	1589	24.92	550	24.92	774	24.91
Average 10 Years.	1527	1478	3005	28.22	1742	28.24	522	28.13	741	28.21

TABLE 2.

SHOWING DEATHS REGISTERED AND DEATH RATES FOR THE WHOLE BOROUGH AND VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR 10 YEARS—1897—1906.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper		Portswood		Shirley and Freemantle	
	Males	Females	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1897	864	847	1711	17.34	1209	19.73	191	12.98	311	15.11
1898	882	874	1756	17.25	1222	18.94	229	15.00	305	14.31
1899	1072	920	1992	19.08	1402	21.82	246	14.92	344	14.98
1900	990	891	1881	17.59	1325	20.36	218	12.97	338	13.99
1901	931	858	1789	16.48	1188	18.23	221	12.84	380	14.92
1902	910	816	1726	15.47	1137	17.24	229	12.53	360	13.64
1903	836	721	1556	13.87	996	15.45	200	10.36	361	12.83
1904	839	751	1590	13.83	992	15.07	238	11.84	360	12.65
1905	956	779	1735	14.57	1118	16.26	240	11.85	377	12.94
1906	849	762	1611	13.21	1010	14.55	235	10.96	366	12.10
Average 10 Years.	913	822	1735	15.87	1160	17.77	225	12.63	350	13.75

TABLE 3.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON, FROM 1897 to 1906.

Year.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
1897	1711	457	211	60	54	525	404
1898	1756	452	171	85	65	602	381
1899	1992	534	211	77	66	647	457
1900	1881	448	182	64	65	644	478
1901	1789	484	124	56	73	603	449
1902	1726	390	171	65	71	620	409
1903	1557	363	139	64	64	522	405
1904	1590	349	136	51	79	510	465
1905	1735	379	218	76	79	555	428
1906	1611	333	127	78	67	567	439

TABLE 4.

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS, 1897, TO 1906 (EXCLUDING DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS).

CAUSES.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Small Pox	1	...	...	...	4	...
Scarlet Fever	11	3	1	2	...	5	8	1	10
Diphtheria	10	58	51	24	9	24	27	12	26
Enteric Fever	6	23	18	13	7	15	19	1	8
Continued Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1	...	2	5	4	3	2
Erysipelas	1	2	4	5	4	2	5	3	2
Measles	47	16	30	51	6	50	1	...	128
Whooping Cough	61	26	40	19	20	43	29	16	19
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	80	134	152	48	131	22	60	81	68
Rheumatic Fever	6	2	7	4	3	...	4	4	5
Influenza	16	15	22	52	17	11	9	7	15
Phthisis	136	132	161	149	144	161	124	135	134
Cancer	66	96	89	79	101	88	99	105	92
Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy	265	218	299	302	288	294	224	250	268
Heart Diseases	117	162	158	171	130	158	124	121	110
Violence	39	48	45	53	42	42	57	41	34
All other Diseases	811	771	856	848	834	775	718	745	715
Totals	1674	1707	1934	1820	1739	1695	1512	1525	1640

TABLE 5.

SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES, INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND MARRIAGE RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON AND ENGLAND AND WALES FOR TWENTY YEARS, 1887—1906.

Year.	Population	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Deaths.			Infantile Mortality		Marriages.		
		Total Births.	Birth Rate. England and Wales.	Total Deaths Registered.	Death Rate. England and Wales.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate. England and Wales.	Zymotic Death Rate England and Wales.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births Registered.		Total Marriages.	Marriage Rate. England and Wales.	Marriage Rate. England and Wales.
									Southampton.	England and Wales.			
1887	63,215	1,979	31·3	1,214	18·7	135	2·13	2·29	145	145	520	16·4	14·2
1888	63,742	1,996	31·3	1,094	16·9	94	1·47	2·10	126	144	551	17·3	14·2
1889	64,270	1,966	30·6	1,081	16·3	85	1·32	1·77	117	144	514	16·0	14·7
1890	64,797	1,848	28·5	1,168	17·5	82	1·26	2·03	129	151	520	16·0	15·1
1891	65,325	2,045	31·3	1,191	18·0	47	0·72	1·83	123	149	583	17·8	15·5
1892	66,650	1,911	28·6	1,466	21·5	79	1·15	1·90	148	148	589	17·7	15·3
1893	68,200	2,015	29·5	1,370	19·5	157	2·32	2·52	157	159	648	19·0	14·7
1894	70,000	2,113	30·2	1,161	16·0	81	1·14	1·88	119	137	617	17·6	15·0
1895	71,750	2,180	30·4	1,395	18·7	111	1·53	2·21	155	161	675	18·8	15·0
1896	94,150	2,859	30·4	1,657	17·2	192	2·01	2·17	146	148	838	17·8	15·8
1897	96,500	2,937	30·4	1,711	17·3	217	2·24	2·15	156	156	848	17·6	16·0
1898	98,950	2,945	29·8	1,756	17·3	267	2·63	2·21	153	161	791	16·2	16·2
1899	101,350	2,995	29·6	1,992	19·1	297	2·88	2·19	178	163	896	17·7	16·4
1900	103,500	2,929	28·3	1,881	17·6	163	1·51	1·99	152	154	846	16·3	15·9
1901	105,500	3,141	29·4	1,789	16·5	173	1·64	2·05	154	151	918	17·4	15·9
1902	107,833	3,152	28·8	1,726	15·5	159	1·45	1·64	124	133	966	17·9	15·8
1903	110,120	3,165	28·8	1,557	13·9	144	1·31	1·46	114	132	883	16·1	15·6
1904	112,500	3,003	26·8	1,590	13·8	111	1·00	1·94	114	146	859	15·3	14·6
1905	114,897	2,868	25·0	1,735	14·6	264	2·31	1·52	133	128	827	14·4	15·3
1906	117,312	2,913	24·9	1,611	13·2	162	1·38	1·73	113	133	805	13·7	15·6
Average 20 years		2,548	29·2	1,507	17·0	151	1·67	1·98	138	147	735	16·84	15·3

NOTE.—The Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates include only the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.:—Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, and Small Pox.

TABLE 6.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN DISTRICT				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	Deaths of Non-Residents	Deaths of registered Residents in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	94,150	2,859	30.4	420	146	1,657	17.6	203	42	...	1,615	17.2
1897	96,500	2,937	30.4	457	156	1,711	17.3	194	37	...	1,674	17.3
1898	98,950	2,945	29.8	452	153	1,756	17.7	248	49	...	1,707	17.3
1899	101,350	2,995	29.6	534	178	1,992	19.6	258	58	...	1,934	19.1
1900	103,500	2,929	28.3	448	152	1,881	18.2	286	61	...	1,820	17.6
1901	105,500	3,141	29.8	484	154	1,789	17.0	271	50	...	1,739	16.5
1902	107,833	3,152	28.8	390	124	1,726	15.8	338	56	25	1,695	15.5
1903	110,120	3,165	28.8	363	114	1,557	14.2	289	45	10	1,522	13.9
1904	112,500	3,003	26.8	349	114	1,590	14.2	298	65	26	1,551	13.8
1905	114,897	2,868	25.0	379	133	1,735	15.1	348	95	28	1,668	14.6
Averages for years 1896-1905	104,530	2,999	28.8	428	142	1,739	16.7	273	56	...	1,693	16.3
1906	117,312	2,913	24.9	333	113	1,611	13.8	346	88	21	1,544	13.2

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
 NOTE.—The Deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District. The Deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

TABLE 6 A.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	WHOLE DISTRICT.				TOWN.				PORTSWOOD.				SHIRLEY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1896	94,150	2,859	1,615	420	59,500	1,912	1,117	283	14,250	866	193	51	20,400	579	305	88
1897	96,600	2,937	1,674	457	60,000	1,886	1,153	313	15,250	439	198	64	21,300	612	323	90
1898	98,950	2,945	1,707	452	60,450	1,847	1,145	285	16,000	479	240	72	22,500	619	322	95
1899	101,350	2,995	1,934	534	60,900	1,893	1,329	338	16,750	508	250	82	23,700	684	355	114
1900	103,500	2,929	1,821	448	61,250	1,751	1,247	305	17,500	484	227	53	24,750	694	347	88
1901	105,500	3,141	1,739	484	61,550	1,812	1,121	287	18,150	542	233	65	25,800	787	375	132
1902	107,833	3,152	1,695	390	61,833	1,764	1,083	236	19,000	674	238	66	27,000	824	374	88
1903	110,120	3,165	1,522	361	62,000	1,718	997	215	19,650	573	203	47	28,470	864	364	99
1904	112,500	3,003	1,551	344	62,307	1,677	931	204	20,750	525	245	48	29,353	801	375	92
1905	114,897	2,868	1,668	382	63,205	1,572	1,026	233	21,430	543	253	56	30,172	753	389	93
Averages of Years 1896-1905	104,530	2,969	1,693	427	61,318	1,774	1,115	270	17,873	514	228	61	25,445	722	354	97
1906	117,312	2,913	1,544	330	63,985	1,539	926	195	22,146	550	242	53	31,181	774	376	82

This Table includes Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions outside the Borough, and excludes the Deaths of Non-Residents occurring within the Borough.

TABLE 6 B.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole district.							Total cases notified in each District.			Number of cases removed to Hospital from each locality.		
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Town.	Portswood.	Shirley.	Town.	Portswood.	Shirley.
Diphtheria ...	262	2	66	158	22	14	—	106	79	77	94	63	64
Membranous Croup	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	56	2	1	8	2	36	7	35	10	11	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	68	—	21	34	10	3	—	32	12	24	29	8	23
Enteric Fever ...	15	—	1	3	2	9	—	7	4	4	1	2	1
Puerperal Fever ...	8	—	—	—	1	7	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	410	4	90	203	37	69	7	187	107	116	125	73	88

TABLE 6 C.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONG TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							Deaths in or Belonging to Localities at all ages.			TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Town.	Portsmouth.	Shirley.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping-cough	36	14	21	1	—	—	—	20	10	6	—
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup	24	—	9	15	—	—	—	13	4	7	24
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	5	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	2	2	4
Other continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	9	—	—	—	—	5	4	6	—	3	1
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	97	72	18	1	—	1	5	50	17	30	4
Gastritis, Gastro- Enteritis	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	1
Enteritis	5	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	3	—	—
Puerperal Fever	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	5	1	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other septic diseases	10	—	1	—	—	5	4	10	—	—	3
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	154	2	1	6	19	117	9	101	23	30	46
Other tubercular dis- eases	51	14	13	15	5	4	—	33	6	12	12
Cancer, malignant dis- ease	102	—	—	—	—	72	30	56	9	37	29
Bronchitis	113	24	6	1	—	20	62	83	16	14	17
Pneumonia	92	26	20	5	—	28	13	63	13	16	15
Pleurisy	7	—	1	—	—	3	3	6	—	1	2
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs	12	2	1	—	1	5	3	10	—	2	—
Alcoholism	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	2
Cirrhosis of liver	10	—	—	—	—	8	2	6	3	1	—
Venereal diseases	5	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	2
Premature birth	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	31	6	17	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	4	1	1	—
Heart diseases	115	—	—	6	2	58	49	63	15	37	23
Accidents	40	8	3	4	3	19	3	23	8	9	18
Suicides	12	—	—	—	1	9	2	5	5	2	—
All other causes	565	103	26	12	20	155	249	318	100	147	139
All causes	1544	330	121	67	54	531	441	926	242	376	346

This table, with the exception of the last column, includes deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions outside the Borough, and excludes deaths of non-residents occurring within the Borough.

TABLE 7.

The Total Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases amounted to 162, 29 being of a notifiable and 133 being of a non-notifiable character.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	4	..
Scarlet Fever ..	5	8	1	10	..	
Diphtheria	24	27	12	26	24	
Enteric Fever ..	15	19	1	8	5	
					Notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification Act, 1889). Death Rate, 0·25.	
Measles	50	1	..	130	..	
Whooping Cough ..	43	29	16	19	36	
Diarrhœa	22	60	82	68	97	
					Not Notifiable under the said Act. Death Rate, 1·13	
Totals ..	159	144	112	265	162	

TABLE 8.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SOUTHAMPTON COMPARED WITH OTHER TOWNS.

TOWN.	Estimated population.	Birth Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Southampton - - -	117,312	24·9	13·2	113
Birmingham - - -	548,022	29·2	16·7	168
Blackburn - - -	133,583	25·6	16·4	156
Bolton - - -	180,502	25·5	15·5	138
Bootle - - -	68,000	31·9	17·3	143
Bradford - - -	288,544	20·6	16·1	152
Brighton - - -	128,095	22·3	14·4	111
Bristol - - -	363,223	25·8	14·3	128
Burnley - - -	102,914	27·6	19·7	213
Cardiff - - -	183,823	27·2	14·2	135
Derby - - -	123,981	25·0	14·0	114
Halifax - - -	108,000	19·2	15·5	118
Huddersfield - - -	94,862	24·2	17·3	135
Hull - - -	262,426	29·6	17·0	161
Leeds - - -	463,495	26·1	15·8	152
Leicester - - -	232,111	25·3	14·4	166
Liverpool - - -	739,180	32·6	20·3	171
Manchester - - -	637,520	29·0	*19·0	166
Newport (Mon). - - -	74,227	32·4	16·6	147
Northampton - - -	91,640	21·7	11·6	121
Norwich - - -	117,958	26·0	16·7	176
Nottingham - - -	254,567	26·5	16·0	171
Portsmouth - - -	205,118	28·6	14·8	130
Preston - - -	116,399	28·5	19·2	200
St. Helens - - -	91,153	33·9	17·2	157
Sheffield - - -	447,951	29·9	16·7	158
South Shields - - -	111,402	31·7	17·8	150
Stockport - - -	99,646	26·9	19·4	186
Sunderland - - -	154,251	34·8	18·5	140
Swansea - - -	100,690	31·9	17·9	156
West Ham - - -	301,617	30·5	15·3	149
Wigan - - -	89,342	32·7	17·6	160
Wolverhampton - - -	100,867	27·4	14·7	140
York - - -	83,467	26·5	13·7	124

* Uncorrected.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		TOTALS.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards		Males.	Females
Tuberculosis of Knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Tuberculosis of Spine	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Acute Alcoholism	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Chronic Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Potomaine Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Rheumatoid Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
Gout, Rheumatic Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	1	4
Cancer	...	...	...	2	2	10	28	35	24	10	...	...	38	71	109
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	4	3	1	1	...	5	8	13
Anæmia	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5
Leucocythæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Lymphadenoma	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Elephantiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	22	54
Injury at Birth...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Atelectasis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
Spina Bifida	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4
Malformation of Heart	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Malformations	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5
Icterus Neonatorum	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Want of Breast Milk	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Dentition	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	39
Rickets	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Senile Decay	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	43	27	4	27	57	84

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		TOTALS.
											Males.	Females.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 to 100	
Convulsions ...	22	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	16	25
Meningitis ...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	19
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Cerebral Tumour	1	...	...	...	6	14	24	19	3	26	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2	...	...	7	7	7	...	44	70
Softening of Brain	1	4	3	...	3	16
Hemiplegia	1	1	2	1	5	8
Paralysis	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	6
General Paralysis of Insane	1	1	1	...	3	3
Chorea	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	3
Epilepsy	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	8
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paraplegia	3
Myelitis	2	1	...	...	3	2
Disseminated Sclerosis	1	1	1	1	...	1	2
Locomotor Ataxy	1	1	...	...	...	3	2
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Serous Apoplexy	1	...	...	2	...	3	3
Otitis, Otorrhœa ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Pericarditis	4	...	1	...	12	11	...	6	...	1	1
Endocarditis, Valvular Disease of the Heart	4	4	8	...	...	10	...	...	33	59
Hypertrophy of Heart	4	2	...	...	2	2
Fatty degeneration of Heart	6
Dilatation of Heart	6	4	6	1	5	...	...	2	6
Heart Disease (Form not stated)	4	...	...	...	...	6	9	13	2	29	50
Bradycardia	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Angina Pectoris	1	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	3
Aneurysm	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	9	12
Embolism, Thrombosis	1	1	...	...	2	4	...	4	10

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		TOTALS.	
											Males.	Females		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85				85 to 95 and upwards.
Atheroma	1	1	1	1	...	3	1	4
Varicose Veins...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Senile Gangrene	1	2
Syncope	1	1	1	2	...	3	3	6
Laryngitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
Acute Bronchitis	...	24	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	...	28	20	48
Chronic Bronchitis	1	...	5	7	1	8	11	19
Bronchitis (form not stated)	1	1	7	14	13	12	32	44
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	21	17	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	27	21	48
Pneumonia	...	6	3	3	...	1	5	7	9	8	2	28	16	44
Pleuro Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Pleurisy, Empyema	1	...	2	1	1	1	4	3	7
Asthma, Emphysema	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4
Mediastinal Tumour	1	...	1
Hæmatocele of Lung	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchiectasis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pharyngitis
Stricture of Œsophagus	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	3	6
Gastritis	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	2	6
Gastro-Enteritis	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4
Enteritis	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Appendicitis	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
Typhlitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Peritonitis	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	6
Intestinal obstruction	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	3	6	2	...	7	9	16
Hernia	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	6
Hepatitis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	4	2	2	...	...	5	5	10

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		TOTALS.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards.		Males.	Females
Ostitis, Periostitis	...	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Epiphysitis	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Enchondroma of Femur	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ulcer	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES:—															
By Accident or Negligence:—															
In Vehicular Traffic	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
On Ships, Boats, or Docks, excluding Drowning	...	...	...	2	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
By Burns, or Scalds	...	4	2	1	...	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	8
" Surgical Narcosis	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" Drowning	...	...	1	3	...	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	13	14
" Suffocation, Overlaid	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
" Suffocation, otherwise	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	..	3	1	..	6	7
" Falls or Injuries not specified	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	14
By Murder:—															
Cut Throat	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1
By Suicide:—															
Poison	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	4	5
Cut or Stab	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	4
Falling in front of train	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals	333	127	78	67	86	139	149	193	206	176	52	5	849	762	1611

TABLE 10.

SHOWING MARRIAGE RATE, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF
THE BOROUGH, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

District.	Marriage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality (Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births registered).
Whole Borough ...	13.72	24.92	13.21	1.38	113.3
Town Proper ...	17.16	24.92	14.55	1.32	122.7
Portswood and Bitterne Park ...	9.66	24.92	10.96	1.49	96.4
Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook ...	9.55	24.91	12.10	1.45	105.9

TABLE 11.

SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH IN EACH OF THE FOUR
QUARTERS OF 1906.

Disease.	Quarter ending.				Total for Year.	Mortality.
	April 1st.	July 1st.	Sept. 30th.	Dec. 30th.		
Scarlet Fever ...	14	17	13	24	68	...
Diphtheria ...	61	60	61	81	263	24
Enteric Fever ...	4	3	5	3	15	5
Puerperal Fever ...	3	3	...	2	8	6
Erysipelas ...	12	14	10	20	56	...
Total ...	94	97	89	130	410	35

TABLE 13.

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR TOWN PROPER.

Year.	Births.	Success- fully Vaccin- ated.	Died Unvacci- nated.	Insus- ceptible to Vac- cination.	Postponed and whereabouts unknown, or re- moved to other districts and exempt under Sec. 2 Vaccina- tion Act, 1898.	Total.
1888	1710	1391	144	1	174	1710
1889	1660	1272	138	1	249	1660
1890	1585	1263	143	3	176	1585
1891	1714	1365	157	4	188	1714
1892	1646	1312	178	8	147	*1646
1893	1701	1407	180	16	98	1701
1894	1796	1495	184	28	89	1796
1895	1874	1558	207	16	93	1874
1896	1912	1575	231	18	88	1912
1897	1886	1577	195	15	99	1886
1898	1847	1485	216	19	127	1847
1899	1802	1422	244	12	124	1802
1900	1751	1412	217	7	115	1751
1901	1821	1497	209	6	107	1821
1902	1739	1460	160	3	109	1739
1903	1697	1459	152	—	80	1697
1904	1683	1430	166	9	77	1683
1905	1543	1310	152	4	77	1543

*One Child had Small Pox.

TABLE 14.

ABSTRACT FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER KEPT AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON, DURING THE YEAR, 1906.

Month.	BAROMETER CORRECTED & REDUCED TO 32° AT MEAN SEA LEVEL.					TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.				SUNSHINE.		REMARKS.			
	Mean at		Maximum Reading.	Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date.	Mean			Approx. Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Total in Inches.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.	Date.	No. of days on which 0.1 or more fell.		Total No. of hours.	Maximum No. of hours.	Date.
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.					Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.														
Jan.	30'002	30'011	30'695	23	29'240	7	42'3	44'2	49'3	39'3	44'3	53'0	5	24'2	24	8'115	1'750	16	21	82'0	6'8	19
Feb.	29'815	29'544	30'388	7	28'936	10	39'4	38'4	45'0	34'1	39'5	51'4	1	26'9	6	3'460	0'510	16	23	97'0	9'1	20
March	30'048	30'054	30'490	3	29'257	11	42'8	41'6	49'6	36'4	43'0	62'6	6	28'0	23	1'410	0'220	13	19	125'9	11'4	28
April	30'108	30'084	30'618	15	29'362	29	49'4	45'8	57'3	37'7	47'5	68'0	13	30'5	27	0'885	0'410	5	9	237'8	13'0	27
May	29'890	29'891	30'257	5	29'532	16	54'8	51'6	61'0	46'1	53'5	77'1	8	34'1	2	2'110	0'510	23	17	159'6	13'6	25
June	30'152	30'147	30'421	20	29'616	1	61'9	58'1	66'0	49'8	57'9	78'3	22	41'0	6	1'790	0'940	28	7	270'3	14'7	3
July	30'064	30'059	30'290	9	29'848	26	66'2	61'9	73'2	53'7	63'4	81'0	18	44'2	1	0'680	0'230	18	7	258'6	14'0	26
August	30'029	30'028	30'440	28	29'665	13	66'3	62'1	73'6	56'2	64'9	84'4	31	47'8	29	1'530	0'500	16	9	226'9	12'4	{ 29 31
Sept.	30'222	30'215	30'645	27	29'663	15	61'3	57'7	69'6	51'2	60'4	82'9	1	41'9	26	0'910	0'390	14	4	207'4	12'2	2
Oct.	29'888	29'851	30'450	25	29'175	2	55'0	53'8	61'0	48'6	54'8	69'3	1	36'2	14	5'920	0'860	2	21	105'5	9'5	14
Nov.	29'915	29'918	30'582	25	29'158	18	46'9	46'0	52'1	42'0	47'0	59'4	22	31'2	{ 13 19	4'340	0'680	{ 8 17	20	56'8	8'2	11
Dec.	30'004	30'006	30'640	20	29'055	26	38'8	39'1	44'1	33'8	38'9	56'4	3	24'8	30	1'865	0'410	25	14	70'0	6'9	14
For the year	30'011	29'984	30'695	23 Jan.	28'936	10 Feb.	52'1	50'0	58'5	44'1	51'3	84'4	31 Aug.	24'2	24 Jan.	33'055	1'750	16 Jan.	171	1897'8	14'7	3 June
For 10 years 1896-1905	30'000	29'998	30'974	29 Jan., 1905	28'538	19 Feb., 1900	51'9	49'8	58'7	44'3	51'5	89'7	19 July, 1901	13'1	9 Jan., 1901	30'064	2'480	5 June, 1905	159	1689'6	15'0	{ 12, 13 June, 1897 15 June, 1899

This Table has been supplied by the courtesy of Colonel R. C. HELLARD, R.E., Director-General of Ordnance Survey.

ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT for the year ending 31st December,
1906.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Southampton.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information an account of the work done in this department during the past year.

Section 1.—SALE of FOOD and DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples submitted under the above Acts during the year 1906, was five hundred and sixty one.

Of this number four hundred and three were submitted by Inspectors, two from the Isolation Hospital, fourteen by the Medical Officer of Health, one hundred and fifteen by private persons, and twenty seven by the Borough of Newbury.

In the following tables the samples from Newbury are not included.

The character of the samples, the number of each article submitted, and the number and percentage of adulterated articles are given in the following table :—

Table I.

Character of Article.	Number of Samples.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulterated Samples.
Beef Extract	13	..	..
Butter	104	6	5.77
Cheese	6	..	..
Coffee	24	..	..
Cream	2	..	..
Ginger, Ground	6	..	..
Lard	12	..	..
Magnesia	1	1	100
Milk.. ..	299	29	9.7
Olive Oil	15	..	..
Pepper	12	..	..
Sausages	6	..	..
Sugar, Demerara	24	2	9.33
Whisky	2	..	..
Wine, Sherry	2	..	..
Total	534	38	7.11

TABLE II.

Article Analysed.	No. on Register.	Nature and amount of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result.	
				Fine.	Costs.
Butter ...	31	53·6% of foreign fat	Summoned	£5	6/6
" 2nd ch'ge	...	ditto	ditto	—	Costs.
"	223	10·45% excess of water	None	—	—
"	301	100% Margarine	Summoned	£10	10/6
"	308	Ditto	Test sample	—	—
"	358	92·8% foreign fat	ditto	—	—
"	359	92·8% ditto	Summoned	£5	6/-
" 2nd ch'ge	359	Ditto	ditto	—	3/6
Magnesia	p.35	13·86% Volatile matter	Private	—	—
Milk ...	21	3% added water	None	—	—
" ...	23	5% ditto	Summoned	Dismissed on warranty.	
" ...	37	9·6% deficient in fat	ditto	£3	6/6
" ...	109	11% ditto	ditto	£10	15/6
" ...	164	5% ditto	None	—	—
" ...	277	10·59% added water	Summoned	£2	6/6
" ...	279	2·5% ditto	Cautioned	—	—
" ...	292	5% fat deficient	None	—	—
" ...	310	19% fat deficient, 3% added water	Summoned	£5	7/6
" ...	316	14% ditto, 14% ditto	ditto	£5	9/6
" ...	320	7% ditto	ditto	5/-	11/6
" ...	325	4·9% added water	None	—	—
" ...	326	2·7% ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	355	5·17% ditto	Summoned	Undecided.	
" ...	357	17·67% fat deficient	ditto	£2	£15 15
" ...	374	1% added water	None	—	—
" ...	376	2·3% ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	387	1% ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	391	28·91% ditto	Summoned	£5	6/6
" ...	p.26	11% deficient in fat	Private	—	—
" ...	p.28	8·7% ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	p.29	8·7% ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	p.55	3% ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	p.68	3·3% ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	p.70	4·6% added water	ditto	—	—
" ...	p.72	2·5% ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	p.87	11·75 ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	p.88	2·18% ditto	ditto	—	—
" ...	p.89	4·6% ditto	ditto	—	—
Sugar					
Dem.	94	100% dyed crystals	None	—	—
" ...	276	ditto	ditto	—	—

The total fines for the year amounted to £52 5s.

In the case of sample 357 the Magistrates imposed a fine of £10 and costs. On appeal the conviction was upheld, but the fine was reduced to £2 and costs, the appeal being dismissed with costs.

The number of samples analysed during the year is one hundred more than in the previous year. The number of samples received both from Inspectors and privately are increasing.

In 1900 the number received was two hundred and sixty-three, in 1904—four hundred and thirteen, in 1905—four hundred and sixty-one, and in 1906—five hundred and sixty-one.

BEEF EXTRACT.

These were samples from stores returned from South Africa. When opened the contents of the tins were more or less fluid and opaque.

A large number of cases were destroyed. An exhaustive enquiry into the matter by the experts of the Local Government Board has shown that the milky appearance was due to the presence of a small quantity of tin disseminated through the extract.

BUTTER.

The number of samples analysed is one hundred and four, being forty-five more than in 1905.

Six samples were adulterated, the same number as in 1905.

All the adulterated samples were received from Inspectors.

In the case of sample 301, a systematic sale of margarine as butter was taking place on a large scale, and the offender had been doing this in other parts of the country, removing from place to place to avoid police proceedings.

MILK.

The number of samples analysed exceed by sixty-two that in 1905, and by one hundred and eight the number in 1904.

The percentage of adulterated samples has increased from 6·7 per cent. in 1905 to 9·7 per cent. This is higher than in any one of the three preceding years.

The cause of this increase is no doubt due to the long spell of dry weather experienced during the summer, which affected the milk supply both as to quantity and quality. The quality was influenced by stall feeding, which always increases the proportion of fatty to non-fatty solids.

The decrease in quantity and consequent inability to supply the demand was a great temptation both to the Farmer and Dairyman to make up the deficiency more or less by the addition of water.

The bulk of the adulterated samples were received during the second and third quarters of the year.

COMPOSITION OF MILK SUPPLY.

Table showing average composition of samples returned as genuine during the past seven years:—

Table III.

Year	...	...	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
Source	...	...	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private
Total Solids	...	...	12'94	12'66	12'55	12'71	12'75	12'78	12'79	12'66	12'63	12'76	12'79	12'75	12'64	12'44
Fat	..	...	4'30	3'95	3'82	3'98	3'85	4'11	3'80	3'69	3'73	3'88	3'84	3'75	3'75	3'62

The general averages of genuine samples were:—

		1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Total Solids	..	12·9%	12·6%	12·67%	12·74%	12·64%	12·79%	12·59%
Fat	.. ..	4·24%	3·88%	3·89%	3·74%	3·71%	3·82%	3·72%

The averages for adulterated samples during the past seven years were:—

Table IV.

Year	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
Source	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private
Total Solids ...	10'28	11'29	11'28	10'91	10'91	10'44	11'27	11'11	11'63	11'11	11'34	10'98	11'25	11'69
Fat	2'85	3'25	2'96	3'20	2'90	2'26	2'74	2'31	2'74	2'31	2'74	2'57	3'00	3'12

The average composition of milk is taken as 12·5 per cent. of solids containing 4 per cent. of fat.

The general average for 1906 shown above is 12·59 per cent. of solids containing 3·7 per cent. of fat.

This is the lowest general average recorded for the Borough.

OTHER SAMPLES.

The other articles present no feature requiring comment.

GENERAL.

A.—For Corporation.

The various departments for which analyses and preparations have been made were:—

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT	...	...	18
MEDICAL OFFICER'S	„	...	110
WATERWORKS	„	...	14
WATER FOR HARDNESS	...	...	1093
			—
TOTAL	...	...	1235
			—

